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Torr., which is a genuine *Rutacea*; *Holacantha Emoryi*, Gray, an undoubted *Simarubacea*; *Koberlinia spinosa*, Zucc., which has been referred to the same order, but is more anomalous; and finally *Canotia holacantha*, which, if I mistake not, must take its place among the typical *Rutaceæ*, notwithstanding some anomalies."

A new genus of the *Loasaceæ*, from Lower California, is described and is called *Sympetaleia* from its most striking and anomalous character of a truly gamopetalous corolla! In *Eucnide* the petals are united at the very base into a ring, but in this new genus they form a long tube even to the base of the spreading limb. A new genus of the *Hydrophyllaceæ* is described and dedicated to Mr. J. G. Lemmon an ardent and successful explorer of the Sierra Nevada region. *Lemmonia Californica* is the name of genus and species, somewhat related to the *Phaceliæ*, but belonging properly to the *Nameæ*. *Echinosperrum Greenei* is described and forms an additional link between *Echinosperrum* and *Eritrichium*. The genera *Echidiocarya* Gray, and *Leptoglossis*, Benth., are each described with two species.

American Journal of Science and Arts, June.—Dr. Gray gives a review of the "Organogeny of the Female Flower of *Gnetum Gnemon*," by O. Beccari, being extracted from the Italian Botanical Journal of January, 1877. It is a disputed point whether the *Gnetaceæ* should rank with the Gymnosperms or not. There seems to be an obvious and real transition from the *Gnetaceæ* to Angiospermous Dicotyledons.

The death of Alexander Braun, a distinguished German systematic botanist, is announced, and a short account of his life and labors given. He was born at Ratisbon, May 10, 1805, and died at Berlin, March 23, 1877. He seems to have been one of the few systematic botanists left to Germany, all the distinguished botanists of the present day having turned their attention to histology. A. Braun, Carl Schimper, Agassiz, and Engelmann were all together at the University of Heidelberg fifty years ago. The last named is the only survivor. Braun's *forte* was morphology. His first important contribution to science was a memoir on the arrangement of the scales of pine cones, published in 1830. "With this publication began the present knowledge of phyllotaxis. His work upon *Mirsilia*, *Pilularia* and *Isoetes* may be essentially complete. But his prolonged studies of *Chara*, which began forty years ago, and the completion of which would have crowned his career, have probably not been finished, or brought into such form that results may be fully secured.

American Naturalist, June.—Mr. W. J. Hoffman, M. D., contributes an interesting paper on "The Distribution of Vegetation in Portions of Nevada and Arizona." He divides the Flora into four classes; I, the flora of the mountains, II. the flora of the foot-hills, III. the flora of the plains, IV. the flora of the salt marshes. A short table is given showing the elevation, timber line, latitude of several mountains and the elevation of the nearest plains. An interesting abstract of Professor Morren's communication to the Royal Academy of Belgium, on "Vegetable Digestion," is given by Byron D. Halsted. Two interesting experiments, made by Professor Sachs upon the porosity of wood, are noted.

NOTHOLAENA DEALBATA.—We have just received from James Wilson, Esq., of Arkansas City, Cowley Co., Kansas, some good specimens of this rare and highly prized fern. Mr. Wilson says that he has just found it in great quantity and will take pleasure in supplying any of our readers with specimens next autumn, when the fronds are in fruit. At present he finds on many of the tufts three kinds of fronds; the dead ones and the almost perfect ones of last year, with the tender little half-grown fronds of this season.—J. M. C.

NOTES.—This spring, while collecting *Stylophorum diphyllum*, Nutt., I noticed a flower with only two petals. As the petals are very fugacious, I supposed, at first, that